

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please replace page 11, paragraph 2, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

The driving roller 14 also functions as a back-up roller for a secondary transfer roller 19 composing the secondary transfer unit 11. As shown in Fig. 3, formed on the peripheral surface of the driving roller 14 is a rubber layer 14a which is about 3 mm in thickness and  $10^5 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$   ~~$10^5 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$~~   $10^5 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^3$  or less in volume resistivity. The driving roller 14 has a metallic shaft which is grounded so as to function as a conductive path for secondary transfer bias supplied through the secondary transfer roller 19. Since the driving roller 14 is provided with the rubber layer 14a having high friction and a shock absorption, impact generated when a recording medium is fed into a second transfer section is hardly transmitted to the intermediate transfer belt 16, thereby preventing deterioration of image quality.

**Please replace page 13, paragraph 2, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

That is, in the image forming apparatus in which the intermediate transfer belt 16 is arranged such that the intermediate transfer belt 16 is pivotally movable relative to the housing body 2 about the pivot shaft 2b of the support frame 9a, the image detecting means 18 is disposed in proximity to the lock lever 9c so that the image density detecting means 18 is reliably positioned by the lock of the lock lever 9c, thereby preventing the deterioration of the detecting accuracy. Alternatively, as shown in Fig. 3, an image density detecting means 18' may be connected to the support frame 9a, in proximity to the roller 14 which is nearest to the pivot of the support frame 9a.